

=> d 6 all

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE  
AN 77233491 MEDLINE  
DN 77233491 PubMed ID: 329199  
TI [**Lysozyme** in the overall treatment of children with an influenza infection and **pneumonia**].  
Lizotsym u kompleksnomu likuvanni ditei iz hrypoznoiu infektsiieiu ta pnevmoniieiu.  
AU Luniakin A A; Bogomaz T A  
SO PEDIATRIIA, AKUSHERSTVO, I GINEKOLOGIIA, (1977 Jan-Feb) (1) 11-3.  
Journal code: 2985041R. ISSN: 0031-4048.  
CY USSR  
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA Ukrainian  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 197709  
ED Entered STN: 19900314  
Last Updated on STN: 19900314  
Entered Medline. 19770917  
CT Check Tags: Human  
Acute Disease  
**Aerosols**  
Child  
Child, Preschool  
Clinical Trials  
Drug Evaluation  
Infant  
\*Influenza: DT, drug therapy  
Influenza: IM, immunology  
\*Muramidase: TU, therapeutic use  
\*Pneumonia: DT, drug therapy  
Pneumonia: IM, immunology  
CN 0 (**Aerosols**); EC 3.2.1.17 (Muramidase)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE  
AN 77233491 MEDLINE  
DN 77233491 PubMed ID: 329199  
TI [**Lysozyme** in the overall treatment of children with an influenza  
infection and **pneumonia**].  
Lizotsym u kompleksnomu likuvanni ditei iz hrypoznoi infektsiiei ta  
pnevmoniiiei.  
AU Luniakin A A; Bogomaz T A  
SO PEDIATRIIA, AKUSHERSTVO, I GINEKOLOGIIA, (1977 Jan-Feb) (1) 11-3.  
Journal code: 2985041R. ISSN: 0031-4048.  
CY USSR  
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA Ukrainian  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 197709  
ED Entered STN: 19900314  
Last Updated on STN: 19900314  
Entered Medline: 19770917

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 27 MEDLINE  
 AB Clinical efficacy and effect of cefuroxime, claforan and pentrexyl used endolymphatically were studied in 85 patients with acute abscess forming and persisting **pneumonia**. Previous routine antibiotic therapy in these patients was little effective. Administration of the antibiotics into the peripheral lymph nodes provided blocking of the lymphagenic pathway for the infection due to high levels in the lymphatic system. Endolymphatic use of cefuroxime and claforan resulted in a significant improvement of the functions of the T- and B-immunity systems and the indices of natural resistance. The levels of the autoimmune reactions and sensitization to the bacterial antigens decreased. Endolymphatic use of cefuroxime and claforan once every 3 days provided recovery of 92.8 per cent of the patients, the treatment periods being decreased 2.5--3 times. Intravenous administration of the drugs according to the routine schemes, endolymphatic use of pentrexyl (5 g once every 3 days) and endolymphatic administration of cefuroxime in a single dose followed by intravenous therapy was less effective. The efficacy of pentrexyl increased, when it was used endolymphatically in combination with **lysozyme**. Endolymphatic use of claforan in doses of 2--3 g once every 3 days (3--4 infusions during the treatment course) was most effective.

AN 82282711 MEDLINE  
 DN 82282711 PubMed ID: 6287926  
 TI [Clinico-laboratory basis for the endolymphatic use of beta-lactam antibiotics in pulmonology].  
 Kliniko-laboratornoe obosnovanie endolimfaticheskogo primeneniia beta-laktamnykh antibiotikov v pul'monologii.  
 AU Vyrenkov Iu E; Shcherbakova E G; Molotkov V N; Feshchenko Iu I; Pristaiko Ia I  
 SO ANTIBIOTIKI, (1982 Jun) 27 (6) 440-7.  
 Journal code: 6GC; 0375020. ISSN: 0003-5637.  
 CY USSR  
 DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA Russian  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 198210  
 ED Entered STN: 19900317  
 Last Updated on STN: 19900317  
 Entered Medline: 19821012